



TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, 1900.

EVIDENTLY VIRGINIA republicans are not in the best repute with many of the more reputable republican congressmen from the North, for last Saturday Mr. Hull, chairman of the republican congressional campaign committee, scored them roundly on the floor of the House of Representatives, and yesterday, by public order of the republican Speaker, one of them though now hailing from New York, was expelled from the floor of the House, and only avoided the indignity of the execution of that order, by jumping through a window of the cloakroom; and soon thereafter, though there is a large republican majority in the House, a resolution declaring a democratic contestee from Virginia entitled to the seat he held, was only defeated by bare three majority. It is plain to be seen that many of the more reputable people of the North entertain the same opinion of Southern republicans that Mr. John Wise did before he became one of them.

THE FACT that Congressman Young, the democratic representative from the Norfolk district of this State, was ousted from his seat yesterday by the brute force of the republican majority in the U. S. House of Representatives, as stated in the Gazette of that day, though he was legally elected, should add great strength to the suggestion that if the next House be democratic, as is now expected, every republican contestee in that body be deprived of his seat, no matter how slight the grounds may be, as such a course seems to be the only way by which the republicans of the House, when they have a majority, can be stopped from depriving their fairly elected democratic colleagues of their seats. Two wrongs, of course, do not make a right, but it is just as true, that the devil, to be subdued, must be fought with fire.

AS THE Anglo-Saxon, though it is the most conglomerate race in the world, is called, presumes to be superior in civilization, humanity and Christianity to all others, the appeal to the British government, not only from the Boers, but from many other nations, for a cessation of hostilities and a surcease of slaughter and havoc in South Africa, and of grief and sorrow in England and her colonies, should, if that presumption have any foundation, be sufficient to make that appeal effective. The Boers went to a far off country in the wilderness, in order to be free, and because, after centuries, they found there gold and diamonds, is certainly no Christian or humanitarian reason why they should be deprived of their freedom; though, apparently at least, many Christians think it is.

AS PREVIOUSLY announced in the Gazette, the republicans have determined to lay up duty upon the products of the country shipped to Porto Rico, but to impose a high tariff upon the products of Porto Rico shipped to the ports of the United States. The manufacturers of the North are shipped to Porto Rico, and sugar, rum and tobacco are shipped from Porto Rico here. But, even since the war between the States, this government has been conducted on the idea that this country is the North, and that the interests of the latter, and they alone, must be protected and provided for.

ANOTHER thousand men are to be sent to Manila on the 22nd instant to reinforce the army of General Otis, though that redoubtable commander continue to reiterate his assertion that hostilities have ceased in the Philippines and that in Luzon the cruel war is over. The Spanish war has developed some American generals who are great in several ways.

FROM WASHINGTON

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, March 13. Secretary Hay carried to the cabinet meeting today the dispatch received from President Kruger of the Transvaal republic and President Steyn of the Orange Free State, which ask the government to act as intermediary to the end of bringing to an end the South African war. Neither of the official communications will be made public until an answer has been received from Ambassador Choate at London that they have been presented to Lord Salisbury, and they may, even then, be held in secret. The only information that has leaked out is that two messages have been received and that, in suing for peace, they stipulate that the independence of the republics must be guaranteed. The Transvaal matter was the sole topic discussed at the cabinet meeting today. The hope was expressed by several of the members that Great Britain would not object to the proffer of mediation on the part of this country. If her Majesty's government will consent to any power acting as mediator this, of all others, be selected. The resolution of Senator Allen calling upon the State Department for light on the Transvaal matter was also discussed and Secretary Hay will send to the Senate all the documents bearing on the question that have reached his department. Secretary Hay said at 11 o'clock this morning that he had not yet received a

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The British war loan of \$150,000,000 has been subscribed 20 times over. Daniel Smith, the aged farmer of Wolfville, Frederick county, Md., has been released from jail, as no trace of poison could be found in his wife's body.

It is said that a large shipyard, which is destined to become one of the finest in the country, is about to be established on the shores of the Connecticut river.

The American Snuff Company was incorporated yesterday with an authorized capital stock of \$25,000,000. The company is to absorb the leading snuff industries of the country.

The Board of Health in San Francisco decided that the death of the Chinaman, which occurred under suspicious circumstances a few days ago, was caused by the bubonic plague.

Cardinal L. di Canossa, bishop of Verona, Italy, is dead. He was the oldest member of the Sacred College, and was Austria's candidate in the conclave which elected Pope Leo.

Senator Foraker met with such vigorous opposition to his Puerto Rican bill in the Senate yesterday that he decided to drop the measure and substitute one therefor giving the island a territorial government, free trade and all.

Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Company have filed in Pittsburgh an answer to the suit of H. C. Frick. The answer states that the estimate for 1900 is uncertain. Frick invested nothing, it is said, and drew a big salary. He now has \$5,000,000.

The House yesterday evening passed the urgent deficiency bill reported last week. The bill carries a total of \$1,438,580, more than two-thirds of which is for the Navy Department and the Government Printing Office. In connection with the latter item Mr. Richardson called attention to the bill he had introduced to regulate the product of the paper trust. The advance in the price of paper was one of the causes of the deficiency appropriation asked for. Mr. Steele inquired how a tariff of \$3 per ton could be utilized to raise the price from \$20 to \$23 a ton, but the question was not answered.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

A number of wealthy Washingtonians will shortly erect a large number of houses in different sections of Newport News.

The Richmond Leather Manufacturing Company has retained Mr. William L. Royall to test the constitutionality of the commission of valuation act.

Fire broke out Sunday night in the Walters Building, in Charlottesville, which caused a loss of nearly \$30,000, most of which was covered by insurance.

A. C. Gilligan was placed on trial today at the Old Court House, charged with the murder of C. Beverly Turner, father of Miss Isabel Turner, whose lover he was.

An effort is to be made in Richmond to enforce a more rigid observance of the Sabbath. The crying of the Sunday papers on the streets during church hours is complained of.

The submarine boat Plunger arrived at Richmond yesterday evening in tow from Baltimore and was taken to the yards of the W. R. Trigg Company, where she will be fitted up for today's trial.

Many hundreds of dollars' worth of cattle have died in King George county from "blackleg." The matter has been reported to the Agricultural Department at Washington and to the State veterinarian.

Edward S. Jenkins & Son, of Baltimore, and others, creditors of John H. Dickerson & Co., harness dealers, of Richmond, filed a petition yesterday in the United States District Court praying that the firm be adjudged in voluntary bankruptcy.

It is not unlikely that some of the big prize-fights of the country will be held in Richmond before the summer is over, as under a charter recently granted by the Legislature they can be held upon the grounds of an association holding the charter.

Mr. Edwin A. Mosely, of Powhatan county, a man of advanced years, was killed on the Southern Railway track last Saturday night. Mr. Mosely was riding down the track on horseback, returning to his home, when an engine struck him, killing him and his horse instantly.

Mr. Eugene C. Moore, aged twenty-four years, son of Dr. C. A. Moore, of Mount Jackson, died Saturday night, after a short illness of pleurisy. He is survived by a young wife. During the Spanish-American war he was corporal in Company A, Second Virginia Regiment, of Woodstock.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shelton, of King George county, will have the distinction this spring of giving the census enumerator a "family record" remarkably different from that given by any other parents in Virginia. Two children were recently born to Mrs. Shelton, and one of them is eight days older than the other.

The application of stockholders in the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association for a receiver and an injunction to restrain the officers of the company from merging the company into a trust company was begun before Judge James C. Lamb in the Chancery Court of Richmond yesterday, and the case was continued till April 10.

The board of three, embracing the auditor, the treasurer and the second auditor, designated to appoint the commissioners of valuation, appointed a number of additional commissioners on Saturday, and yesterday Clerk Slater was busy issuing commissions. Among those appointed on Saturday was Maj. T. P. Wallace, of Fredericksburg.

The dog question which has frightened many out of the sheep industry, and agitated everybody more or less in all the surrounding country, has just been settled in Westmoreland county by the board of supervisors fearlessly tackling it and imposing a tax of fifty cents on all male and \$1 on all female dogs, and \$2 on each additional female dog owned by the same person.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Woods vs. Kastelberg; argued and submitted. River View Land Company vs. Dance & Company; argued and continued until today.

The next cases to be heard are Thomas vs. Jones, Payne vs. Tancil, London-Virginia Mining Company vs. Moore et al.—Nos. 59, 60 and 61.

Educate Your Bowels With... Candy... C. C. C. Co., druggists, Richmond, Va.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, March 13.

SENATE.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill authorizing the construction and operation by the United States of telegraphic cables between the Pacific coast, in the State of Washington and the District of Alaska.

Mr. Hoar presented a memorial signed by a number of colored citizens protesting against the language used by Senator Tillman in a speech on the floor of the Senate February 26, in which he said: "We bulldozed the niggers and we shot them, and we are not ashamed of it."

Mr. Proctor offered an amendment to the House Puerto Rican bill providing that the President may, in his discretion, appoint as Governor of Puerto Rico, an officer on the active list of either the army or navy.

Mr. Cullom, from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably the legislative appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration tomorrow.

Mr. Bard, the new member from California, introduced to the committee on railroads public lands, manufactures, woman suffrage and Potomac river front.

At the conclusion of routine business the Puerto Rican bill was taken up and Mr. Turner was recognized for a speech. He yielded the floor to Mr. Allen who denied that he had changed his views regarding the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, as had been charged by many newspapers and industriously circulated in Nebraska. His faith, he said, was as firm in silver as ever was. That principle should not be abandoned.

Mr. Butler also stated that he was still true to silver, but he had been misrepresented.

Mr. Turner then proceeded with his speech. He said the Puerto Rican bill was in defiance of the constitution, and would not be sustained by the courts. He severely arraigned the republican administration also for its Philippine policy said our troops ought to withdraw and our only holdings in these islands ought to be only sufficient for naval, coasting and military purposes, and after that we could make treaties to increase our commerce. The war had cost millions of dollars and 10,000 lives, and in the case of Puerto Rico we proposed a policy that could not stand.

HOUSE.

In anticipation of the vote today on the passage of the finance bill, there was a fairly large attendance of members.

Mr. Grow denied a newspaper statement that he had said the Porto Rican tariff was an outrage and a robbery on the people of the island. He had voted for the bill and believed the tariff should be much higher than it is.

The debate on the finance bill was then commenced under the rule agreed upon at a vote at 4:30 this morning. Mr. Overstreet explained the difference between the bill as it now comes from the Senate and the measure as it originally passed the House.

The passage of the bill by the House today will be the final feature of congressional action on the bill which will then go to the President for his signature.

Mr. Overstreet in response to a query from Mr. Williams said there was absolutely nothing in the bill that held out the slightest hope for bimetallicism in the future under present conditions. [Republican applause.]

TALK OF MEDIATION.

President Kruger's appeal, though the counsel at Pretoria, for the intervention not only of the great powers, but also of the governments of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, is attracting worldwide attention. The British ambassador had a conference with Secretary Hay in Washington.

President McKinley is now said to be taking a part in the negotiations for peace between Presidents Kruger and Steyn, of the Boer republics, and Lord Salisbury, the British premier. A formal appeal to Great Britain to cease hostilities has been made through him by the Boer Presidents and it is reported in Washington, has been forwarded to the British government. This movement, it is stated, has not yet reached the stage of active policy, but may do so later.

At present the United States government is believed to be merely the channel of communication between the hostile governments, making no representations on its own account.

The situation is regarded as full of possibilities. It is said in Washington that Germany, France and Russia stand ready to make representations to Great Britain in the interest of peace as soon as they are assured that the United States is using its good offices.

On the contrary, a dispatch from Durban, Natal states that Germany has declined to interfere in the war. A statement in the Novoye Vremya, a St. Petersburg newspaper, frequently inspired by the Czar's government, intimating that other powers will intervene as soon as the United States acts, is regarded as significant.

As stated yesterday, Arthur J. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons, has promised an early statement to that body on the subject of British peace terms. It is reported in London that these terms are unconditional surrender by the Boer republics and a declaration that they will refuse to consider any proffer of intervention on the part of any foreign power. Such conditions are not regarded as likely to be accepted by the Boers.

The developments of the next few days, it is said, may tend to straighten out the tangle. The British government, according to some reports, might be willing to listen to mediation by the United States, if not by any other power.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

Lord Roberts is making rapid progress in his advance on Bloemfontein. His army covered 15 miles yesterday, marching from Aasvogel kop to Venter's vlei, but twelve miles from the Free State capital. Twelve thousand Boers were strongly posted on the main road to Bloemfontein, but Lord Roberts took another route by way of Kalk spruit and passed south of them unopposed.

The report is confirmed that the Boer prisoners at Simonstown, near Capetown, sought to escape by means of a tunnel. They had excavated 25 yards with tin dishes and cups when the plot was discovered.

General Cronje expressed to the United States consul at Capetown his satisfaction with the British treatment. General Gatacre was within a mile of Bethulie bridge Sunday and the Boers were holding the opposite bank.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Overtures of Peace.

London, March 13.—The promised developments regarding the peace overtures of Presidents Kruger and Steyn were given in the House of Lords this afternoon by Lord Salisbury. In reply to a question by Lord Kimberley, the premier read the following telegram from Bloemfontein sent on March 5: "The Presidents of the Free State and the South African Republic to the Marquis of Salisbury: 'The blood and tears of thousands who have suffered by this war and the prospect that all the moral and economic ruin with which South Africa is now threatened make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and as an insight on the tribune of God for what they are fighting, and whether the aim of each justifies this appalling misery and devastation. With an object in view of the association of the various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining her Majesty's authority in South Africa and establishing an administration over all South African independent of her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty solemnly to declare that this war was begun solely as a defensive measure and as a safeguard to the threatened independence of the South Africa republic and continued in order to secure and safeguard the incontestable independence of both republics as sovereign international States and obtain the assurance that her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no harm whatsoever in person or property. On these conditions alone are we now, as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa and of putting an end to the evils now reigning, while if her Majesty's government is determined to destroy the independent republics, nothing is left us but to persevere to the end of the course already begun. Despite the overwhelming preponderance of British empire we are confident that God, who lighted the inexhaustible fire of love for freedom on our hearts and those of our fathers, will not desert us but accomplish his work in us and our descendants. We hesitate to make this declaration earlier to your excellency as we feared that as long as our forces held offensive positions far in her Majesty's colonies, such declaration might hurt the feelings of honor of the British people. But now that the privilege of the British empire is assured through the capture of one of our forces and we were thereby forced to evacuate other positions, that difficulty is over and we no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in sight of the whole civilized world why we are fighting and what conditions we are ready to accept to restore peace.'

London, March 13.—Salisbury's reply to the message of the presidents of the Boer republics was sent on March 11. Among other things he said: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of which the purport is principally to demand that her Majesty's government shall recognize the incontestable independence of the South African republic and the Orange Free State as sovereign international States and to offer, on those terms, to bring the war to a conclusion."

After recapitulating everything in connection with the exhaustion of diplomacy the premier says: "In two days' notice the South African republic, after issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war and the Orange Free State with whom there had been no discussion, took similar steps. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having in recent years acquiesced in the existence of two republics. In view of the use to which the republics put the position given them, I can only answer your honors' telegram by saying that her Majesty's government is not prepared to assent to the independence of either the South African republic or the Orange Free State."

The Situation in South Africa.

London, March 13.—General Roberts reports to the War Department from Ventersburg that his cavalry forces are in front of Bloemfontein. His dispatch dated March 13 and timed 5:20 a. m., is as follows: "I directed Gen. French, if he had time before dark to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein and thus secure the rolling stock. At midnight I received a report from him that after considerable opposition he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway which command Bloemfontein. A brother of President Steyn has been captured. The telegraphic line leading northwards is cut and the railway broken up. I am now starting with the Third cavalry brigade and mounted infantry to reinforce the cavalry division. The rest of the force follows as quickly as possible."

It is practically certain that late today or early tomorrow the British troops will enter the Free State capital which has been one of the Boers' objectives since he started his campaign. Peace talk is gathering great headway but there is no tangible evidence that a suspension of hostilities is really in sight. The English press and people insist on the complete submission of the Boers and the expectation is that the government will demand such submission. Important developments regarding the peace overtures of Kruger and Steyn are expected today.

Stornberg, March 12.—General Gatacre is enabled to take the wagon bridge over the Orange river at Bethulie. Gatacre's losses through the Boers cannonading from the north bank of the river have been, so far, only two wounded.

London, March 13.—A dispatch from Mafeking dated March 5, says the sufferings of the women and children are terrible. Women are dying daily. The native population is starving. The only food in the town is horse flesh and bread made from horse forage. All the water is parasitically contaminated.

The Boers Must Yield.

London, March 13.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Salisbury announced that the government could not consent to the independence of either of the Boer republics.

It is learned officially that the Foreign Office that Ambassador Choate, before starting on his continental trip, presented a note to the British government in behalf of the government at Washington, saying that when England was willing to mediation the United States was willing to do its good offices. The reply to Mr. Choate's note did not suggest that this time had arrived.

G. H. Foster, of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, is dead. The office of the firm are closed today out of respect to his memory.

The Situation in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., March 13.—Taylor slept at the executive building and at 7 o'clock arose and was taken to the mansion by a squad of soldiers. Democratic leaders have made complete preparations in case an attempt is made to arrest Governor Beckham. One of the special Beckham guards says if Taylor's militia starts to the Capital Hotel to get at Beckham every one of them will be killed before they can get to the building. He said rifles and pistols would whistle out of many windows along the route. Beckham practically has a militia of his own. Besides the local company organized in his behalf, there are nearly 100 men armed and on semi-guard duty.

Chicago's Labor Troubles.

Chicago, March 13.—Forty cash and food factories have decided to shut down as a result of the struggle of the contractors council and the buildings trades council. This throws 6,000 more men, mostly union workers, out of employment. Intimidation in building circles and interference by the employees with the delivery of goods to non-union forces caused the action. A sub-committee of the industrial commission is expected here from Washington Monday to investigate the local labor situation.

Foreign News.

Rome, March 13.—Pope Leo in comment on the death of Cardinal Canossa, said today: "I feel it is my next."

The Markets.

Chicago, March 13.—The market closed as follows: Wheat—May 67 1/2¢, July 67 1/2¢, 67 1/2¢, Corn—May—, Pork—May—, Georgetown, March 13.—Wheat 65 1/2¢.

FROM MANILA.

Mail advices from southern Luzon state that the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry fought their way, aided by the gunboat Nashville, into the towns of Legaspi and Albay. Forty-five Filipinos were killed and many wounded. Shells from the gunboat fired large warehouses and hemp valued at \$120,000 was destroyed.

American troops, under Major Ward, were attacked by Filipinos at Apari, Luzon, and eight wounded.

General Disbrow issued a statement to the effect that the Philippines are not yet so thoroughly pacified as to be a desirable place for officers' families to live.

About 1,000 recruits will be sent Gen. Otis on the transport Sumner.

REV. MR. MACKEY.—The scandal in which Rev. T. J. Mackey, the Newport News preacher-police commissioner, has figured, has reached another stage. He has now tendered his resignation as pastor of the Second Baptist Church, and it has been accepted.

At their meeting yesterday the Ministers' Association of that city again took up the matter of Rev. Mr. Mackey's proposed suit against the persons whom he charges with slandering him. The association adopted a resolution pledging its financial support to the extent of securing a lawyer for him, expressly stipulating, however, "that the association does not undertake to pronounce upon his guilt or innocence, and that we do this for the sake of Christ's cause, which we represent and love. We have no desire to shield an unworthy representative of the cross, but we are deeply anxious to know the truth."

The resolution was passed unanimously at a full meeting of the association. Mr. Mackey has claimed that he did not press the suit, because he had no money with which to do so.

A divorce suit is now pending in which the preacher is named as co-respondent.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of Lyngrove, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured it in ten days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Burns, Boils, Pain or Piles it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, Druggists.

THE NORFOLK OUTRAGES.

Last night a mass meeting of reputable colored men was held in Norfolk for the purpose of considering measures to prevent a repetition of the crimes committed there recently by irresponsible and vicious negroes. The epidemic of crime is attributed to negroes who have recently gone to Norfolk during the riots at Wilmington at least two thousand negroes went to Norfolk and remained. They are of a dangerous class, and being strangers the police have been unable to keep track of them.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a negro entered the residence of Mr. Pelot, a Norfolk and Western Railway employee, in Brown's run, Hampton, and assaulted and beat Miss Pelot of Baltimore, who is the guest of her brother's family. Miss Pelot was upstairs with her sister-in-law, and hearing a noise on the first floor, went down to investigate. She discovered a negro man sitting on the floor, and when she saw him she started to call for help. Miss Pelot screamed and the brute attacked her, beating her terribly. Her head was badly cut and she was otherwise bruised. Her screams attracted neighbors and, hearing their approach, the negro ran out by the rear door and made good his escape.

BEWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CATARRH.

That Catarrh Cure is the only one of its kind and completely cures the disease when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as to damage they will do is ten fold to the good you will possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Testimonials free. Sold by druggists. Price 75c. per bottle. Take Catarrh Cure. Catarrh. 10c or 25c. C. C. C. Co. to cure. Druggists return money.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Rev. W. E. Sizer, W. Caton, N. Y., writes "I had dyspepsia over twenty years, and tried doctors and medicines without benefit. I was persuaded to take a Kidney and Bladder Cure and it helped me from the start. I believe it to be a panacea for all forms of indigestion." It digests what you eat.

DIED.

On Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 3:30 a. m., CHARLES F. BELMONT, husband of Mrs. A. M. Wilkins, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Funeral Thursday, March 15, at 11 o'clock from his son's residence, No. 3302 17th street. Mr. Pleasant, Washington, D. C., [Rev. H. H. N. Y., papers please copy.]

Has his home on south Fairfax street. Monday, March 12, at 1:45 a. m., WILLIAM CHANCEY, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral Thursday afternoon at three o'clock from residence, 2000 Fairview street. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

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A PREACHER SHOTS A DOCTOR.

A sensational shooting affair is what Dr. William H. Temple was dangerously wounded by Rev. J. E. R. Riddick occurred early last Sunday morning near White Plains, Brunswick county. The cause is an alleged insult offered the wife of Rev. Mr. Riddick by Dr. Temple on the occasion of a professional visit. Dr. Temple is a prominent physician in Brunswick, and Rev. Mr. Riddick is a well-known Methodist preacher.

A special from Brodnax gives the following details of the shooting: "Dr. Temple had been called to attend the wife of Rev. Riddick Wednesday night and instructed Mr. Riddick to send for him if his wife grew any worse. Sunday morning Dr. Temple was preparing to drive to the doctor's home when he was met by Mr. Riddick and his wife. He says that he thought he came to summon him to see his wife, and he slipped on his shoes and went to the door to invite him inside.

"He was met at the door by Mr. Riddick and informed that he was to be killed. He turned around and ran out of the back porch pursued by Mr. Riddick, pistol in hand. When they reached the back yard four shots were fired—one through the physician's lung, one near the kidneys, and one through each arm.

"Mr. Riddick claimed he fired the shots because Dr. Temple insulted his wife Wednesday night. Dr. Temple denies it most emphatically, and as Mr. Riddick could not prove that Dr. Temple insulted his wife, he was committed to jail."

The condition of Dr. Temple is such as to cause great uneasiness. Dr. Hugh M. Taylor went over to White Plains and operated on Dr. Temple, but found that blood poisoning had set in, and he regards the physician's chances of recovery as very uncertain.

DEATH ENDS HIS TRIP.—A message was received at Harrisonburg, from the proprietor of the Belmont Hotel, Basic City, yesterday, stating that James H. Drummond had died there at 6 a. m., and that the hotel had \$480 of his money, and asking what disposition should be made of the body. Mrs. Drummond directed that the remains be sent to Sheepshead City.

Drummond was arrested in Washington Sunday night, a week ago, by creditors from Harrisonburg. He turned there the next day, settled a number of bills, and left Wednesday, presumably to meet Mrs. Louise Graham, formerly Ada Tumore, who it is said, was with him until a few hours before his death, when she took a train west.

Until a few weeks ago Drummond ran a profitable livery business in Harrisonburg, but left town in company, it was said, with Mrs. Graham. He had been drinking heavily since. Whether he took drugs to sober up or with suicidal intent, or whether he died a natural death, is as yet only surmise.